

GOV. LUMPKIN, OF GEORGIA.

The following is a copy of a private letter from Gov. Lumpkin, of Georgia, but it dwells on public topics, and I think that its publication is proper, as one indication of the opinion and spirit of a sister State. Gov. Lumpkin has long been one of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Georgia. He was for several years a member of the State legislature; then a representative in Congress; then Governor of the State for two terms; and after that, a Senator in Congress. Some years ago he withdrew from the troubled scene of political life to close his days in the peaceful shades of independent retirement. Such a man has nothing to gain from strife and agitation; and his letter expresses the convictions of a disinterested patriot, who has had the best opportunities of observing the operations of the federal government, and the conduct of public men; and whose judgment, has been matured by experience, and made more perfect by peaceful reflection. And it glows with a spirit of a true-hearted Southern man, who is indignant at the oppression of his country.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—Your recently published letter, to Gov. Gayle, on the subject of the present relations of the Southern States to the Confederacy, induces me to renew our long suspended correspondence. Your letter calls up vividly many recollections of the past connected with our long political struggle to advance what we believe to be the best interests of our common country.

Our very intimate relations for former years at a most critical period of our Republic, and the unity of spirit which then actuated us, has left an abiding feeling of kind regard for you on my mind, which time will never obliterate.—Both of us had a "disrelish" for South Carolina nullification; yet we were as firmly based on all the doctrines of State Rights as Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun or Troup, and on that foundation we still stand. Indeed, we have no hope for the perpetuity of the Federal Union, except in an honest, strict adherence to the constitutional compact of our confederacy; which was intended to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

My dear sir—I have labored long and faithfully to preserve and perpetuate the Federal Union of our fathers. But the systematic, long continued and oft repeated aggressions of the non-slaveholding States upon the constitutional rights of the South, the sectional character of those aggregated assaults; together with the openly avowed and advancing determination of a despotic majority to overturn and abolish our institutions—to which might be superadded various other determined violations of the federal compact, all of these causes, combined, compel me to consider the existing political disease of our country incurable. The patient is in a state of despair.

"Time was." Is there yet time? "Time will soon be no more." If there yet be time, why do not the South unite and make proper use of it? The desperate demagogues—the tricksters—the office-seekers—the camp followers, for the loaves and fishes—these are the mercenaries misleading the honest masses of the South.

If there be any salvation for the South, the people, Hercules-like, must lay their shoulders to the wheels. They have nothing left to depend upon for their future security and safety but united action in self-defence. By this they might yet preserve themselves, and probably preserve the federal Union: All other hopes are perfectly and wholly idle; all other expedients are suicidal. They must assert their own rights, and protect themselves. Northern pride and fanaticism must be met by Southern valor, independence and the most determined spirit of resistance. I consider "the argument exhausted."

The only choice now left to the South is degraded, abject unconditional submission to the tyranny of a hostile permanent majority, governed by no law but their own will, or manly resistance: Rebellion, if you please. I have been spared to see my three-score years and eight. Circumstances from my boyhood taught me the value (under God) of self-reliance and independence. That spirit has sustained me through all the grades of an American citizen. I have held the plough, driven the team, and have been numbered with those in high places. I have thought, I have read, upon the past and the present. My apprehensions of the future, if gloomy, are nevertheless based on experience, reflection and history. Most of our Southern politicians are corrupted by the bribes of office. The faithful among the faithless deserve our highest regard and confidence.

My family unite with me in best regards for you and yours. As ever, most truly, yours, WILSON LUMPKIN.

JOHN A. CUTBERT.

Memphis and Charleston Rail Road.—We have just risen from the perusal of the report of Mr. Garnett on the above enterprise. As Chief Engineer he has been singularly fortunate in tracing a route from Crow Creek, on the Nashville Road, via Huntsville, Decatur, Tusculum and La Grange, to Memphis, of easy grades, cheap in construction, and so located as to reconcile the conflicting interests of the Valley of the Tennessee. Availing himself of the Tusculum Railroad, both sides of that noble stream will be accommodated, and the largest area of fertile North Alabama made tributary to the Road. It should be a source of high gratification to Charleston, that the Road is not only associated with its name, but that there is every prospect now of its certain completion. It is no new enterprise to us. The sagacious mind of our Elliott, who early foreshadowed the importance of more intimate relations between our South Atlantic ports, thirty years ago designated this as the most advisable route to the Mississippi. The Nashville and other enterprises for a time overshadowed it, and diverted the public mind from a work which seems now to have awakened with new vigor, and to have received the stimulus which competition is sure to impart. Its talented and energetic President, Gen. Jones, the late Governor of Tennessee, has not slumbered, nor has he put his shoulders to the work without effect. In

New Orleans he has removed the prejudices adverse to the tapping of the Mississippi with Railroads, which once prevailed, and that city, with a large portion of the States of Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, are now looking with deep interest to this connection with the Atlantic. Charleston cannot be indifferent to a connection with the Father of Rivers, accessible at all seasons, and at a point so imposing as to have been selected as a site for a Naval Depot. Few can calculate the influence this road must have on the commercial prosperity of Charleston, and it is to be hoped that her citizens will not wait for appeals to contribute their mite to the great work. Mr. Garnett's report is full of interest. It has presented the noble enterprise in an imposing and enlightened view, estimating justly its commercial, social and political influences on the whole South. Mercury.

Messrs. Editors:—The people are looking anxiously for the result of the meeting on Monday next. Never perhaps in the history of our City will there be a like occasion of more importance. The eyes of the world are turned to South Carolina—are fixed on Charleston.

The State of things here is curious. The people, to a man almost, admit that the wrongs heaped upon us are sufficient to justify secession. But the dark and dismal future appals some of our weaker brethren. "The grass will grow in the streets!" is whispered on the corners, and "the grass will grow in the streets, is plausibly asserted by a certainly very respectable and honorable body of honest, open-hearted submissionists. This candor demands and excites respect; and for ourselves, though we have no insurmountable repugnance to a quiet dish of greens, provided they be grown in the free atmosphere of State Rights, and infinitely prefer them to the richest Federal feast that could be served before me; yet every allowance must be made for those to whom nature has given a weaker stomach than ourselves. This is common charity. Secession has affected the head, and the result is Nebuchadnezzar's: "The grass in the streets."

Luckily for all parties, there are physicians in the land to prescribe for the sick, and to advise and warn the heedful. Let us, in a body meet them on Monday. Our able and fearless Senators, Rhett and Butler, have promised to be present, and those whom the State and Charleston delighted to honor will be there.—We hope to have a full, thorough, and able discussion of public affairs in general, and in particular, of the effects of secession upon the welfare of Charleston. LEGARE.

The "higher law" party are evidently on the increase at the North. Ohio has just elected a "higher law" Senator in the person of Mr. Wade and the Lower House of her Legislature has passed a bill similar in its scope and purpose, to the nullification act of Vermont. New York has elected Mr. Hamilton Fish, Mr. higher law Seward's friend and candidate, to the Senate. The time seems hastening on when the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia will be called upon to redeem their pledges, and become a disunion party. Yet this latter very patriotic party seems at present absorbed in the amiable business of abusing and denouncing their Southern Rights friends, as traitors and disunionists, for exposing the rottenness of public sentiment and action, in reference to the Constitutional Rights of the Slave States.

Webster, Fillmore and other first rate Constitutional and union men at the North, were foremost and most efficient in putting this anti-slavery excitement in motion and keeping it up for the purpose of overwhelming the Northern Democrats who stood manfully up for Southern rights. But those gentlemen receive the honied praises and plaudits of the Constitutional Union party of Georgia and are even talked of for the purpose of the Presidency.

The Southern people will indeed have become a degraded race when they can be enjoined into kissing the hands of those who have in times past struck the heaviest blows at their rights in this Confederacy.—Angusta Constitutionalist.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 30. I visited, the other day, the studio of Clarke Mills, to witness the progress which he has made in the equestrian statue of Jackson. The model of the horse is now complete, the reins having been added, and nothing can be more spirited and true to nature. It will be cast in bronze early next month. A portion of the figure of General Jackson has been cast, and the whole work will soon be completed. It is intended that the monument shall be placed on its pedestal in Lafayette Square early in July. It will be truly a great work, and highly creditable to the arts in this country—more so, perhaps, than any production that has yet appeared from any American artist.

The statue is one third larger than life, and will weigh thirty-five thousand pounds. The height of the head from the ground will be thirty feet high. It will be noticed that the size of the statue is about the same with that of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg—a statue which was the work of nineteen years. Mr. Mills will have executed his statue in four years, after having been delayed eight months by the want of metal.

The monument is made from some old condemned brass cannon belonging to the Government—some of which are trophies taken at Waterson. The five pieces of cannon taken by General Jackson at Pensacola, are to surround the base of the monument, having been granted by Congress for that purpose. Two of them have the motion of "Violate Regis fulminat." One which bears date, 1773, has an inscription on the trunnion, showing that it was made from copper from North America. Mr. Mills finds time to execute many plaister casts and also busts in marble, in all which he has been signally successful. Mr. Power says that he prefers working after Mr. Mills' casts to those of any other artist. The statue of Mr. Calhoun was cut from Mr. Mills' cast.

The Treasury order respecting Hunter's act, gives general satisfaction, except to some high tariff men, who had hoped that this occasion would be taken by a tariff Secretary to decide for the inclusion of freight among the costs and charges, on which duties were to be assessed.

Railroad Collision.—A Collision took place yesterday morning on the Railroad at Cypress Swamp, between an ascending and descending train of freight cars. By the efforts of the engineers the headway of the locomotives was arrested so as to produce comparatively but a slight concussion, but we regret to learn that Mr. F. Seyle, one of the engineers, was severely injured by being caught between the tender and the bench on the locomotive. Both knees are badly lacerated, but happily no bones were broken.

The injury to the trains was but trifling, only one empty burthen car being slightly damaged.

Scene in a Dentist's Office.—A male representative from the Emerald Isle, enters, hat in hand, with—"The top's the morning to ye, sir, an' I got a bad tooth, an' the devil a bit of comfort I get short of a bottle o' brandy; an' I've got one of Father Matthy's medals to kape me from all such evil spirits, sure. Now, sir, what'll you be axin to pull me a tooth, sir?" "Half a dollar," says the doctor. "Well," says Pat, what'll you ye pull two for?"

"Oh, replied the doctor. 'I wont charge you anything for pulling the second one.'

Pat seated himself, turned up his mug, and the doctor took a peep at his grinders, and with a little assistance from Pat, soon found which were the ones Pat wanted out.

Says Pat "this is the first one, and that is the second one. Plaze pull the second one out first."

"Very well," replied the doctor, "any way to get them out." And he pulled.

Before he had time to fix the instrument for the other tooth, (the first tooth,) Pat had got out the chair, and was edging towards the door.

"I guess, doctor, I won't have the first tooth pulled until it aches and you told me you would pull the second one for nothing?" Pat mizzled, and the doctor pocketed the joke instead of the fee.

An eccentric person in the Old Dominion, who is known by the somewhat unique name of Servant Jones, once dined with Mr. Owl. Mr. Owl placed before his guest the mortal remains of a fowl whose bones former repast.—The parson was called upon to ask a blessing, which he did in the following words:

"Lord of love,  
Look down from above,  
And bless the owl,  
That ate the fowl,  
And left the bones,  
For Servant Jones."

"I shall die like a hero" said the coal when it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the ashes of the grate."

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1851.

Our Market.

The highest prices for Cotton is 10 1/2 cents.

Messrs. Editors:—You will oblige me by stating that I respectfully decline the nomination for re-election as one of the Wardens of the town of Camden, at the ensuing election. Very Respectfully, Wm. M. SHANNON.

Southern Rights Association.

There will be a meeting of the Southern Rights Association for Kershaw District, at the Court House, to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The attendance of the country members are particularly invited, as there will be business of importance before the meeting.

Our Court.

Commenced on Monday last, Judge Wethers Presiding.

The number of cases on the several Dockets were small, but several of them of considerable length, and of a tedious character.

On Tuesday last, Samuel J. Love was arraigned for the murder of Robert J. Lester. Nearly the entire day was consumed by this case, it being one of great interest. The State was represented by her faithful and excellent officer, Mr. Solicitor Fair. The defence was conducted with great ability by Messrs. Smart and Shannon. An able charge was delivered to the Jury by his Honor, and the Jury after being out for nearly twenty hours, returned a Verdict of Guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy. Notice of an appeal has been given by the Defence.

On Thursday, Samuel Wilson Love, the father of Samuel J. Love, who was also indicted for aiding and abetting his son in the murder of Mr. Lester, was tried by the same Jury, and defended by the same Counsel. He was acquitted upon this verdict. We find the defendant Samuel W. Love, guilty of excusable Homicide. The Court will likely occupy the whole week.

The Concert.

We do not recollect of having ever seen a better audience in Camden, and we feel sure not one was disappointed. Signor Bochs as a Pianist, charmed us, but it was to her of burning tones, who sends their echoes upon her looks, that every heart beat responsively. And whether in "Casta Diva," or "John Anderson my Joe John," "On the Banks of the Guadalquivir," or the "Mexican Girl."—We were most charmed, we cannot decide—but we could not help repeating to ourselves the idea of "Quant old Izaak Walton." If God has given us such music on Earth, what has he reserved for us in Heaven! How glorious it would be to hear Madame Bishop sing "Auld Robin Gray," and her great piece of "Hail Columbia," My Home my Home—my Happy Home," and "My Father Land." If we could only suggest. Signor Novelli has also arrived, and will add much to the entertainment to-morrow evening.

The following brethren were, on Thursday night last, regularly installed officers of Water-ee Division No. 9, Sons of Temperance, to serve for the ensuing quarter:

- L. W. Ballard, W. P.
R. J. McCreight, W. P.
W. T. Johnson, R. S.
J. R. Arranz, A. R. S.
D. Sheorn, F. S.
J. B. F. Boone, T.
W. H. Fisher, C.
W. R. Stuckey, A. C.
R. Turner, I. S.
P. H. Woods, O. S.
C. A. McDonald, P. W. P.

We are glad to learn that our Senator, Mr. Butler, will address the Southern Rights Association at its next meeting. His moderation and wise prudence induce the belief that his advice will tend to allay the ferment in the public mind, throughout the State. Here, it will serve to confirm the already settled sentiment, almost universally prevalent against separate State action. Besides, the meeting will, no doubt, lay down a platform for the approaching Convention of Delegates; that being approved, the action of the State Convention, should it ever meet, will be known. We consider it fortunate for the State, that the Senator will be present, and equally fortunate that the Convention of Delegates meets in Charleston. In our opinion, the meeting of Monday next, will determine the future course of the State. X

There is above is one of the most miserable strokes of policy that we ever remember having seen.—We have heard it hinted that there will be an effort made at the Convention in Charleston, to teach the State how to back out, gracefully. And now we see it embodied, by this correspondent X, of the Courier, who, from his sentiments, we fairly supposed to be, if not the old Hessian X, of the Baltimore Sun, perhaps, at least his Son. We are glad, too, that in that Convention, we will meet our gallant Senator Butler—and glad too, that we will meet him, not as one of the timid "watch and waiters,"—not as one of the X brotherhood, but as a devoted Southern Rights, and State action Patriot. We suppose, and have supposed, that the feeling against "separate State Action," in Charleston, is the strongest—and why? Simply on account of the number of exotic Yankees that have domiciled themselves there, and to gain popular favor, many Southern men, are obliged to smother their better feeling, or lose that vote. Some are afraid that in case of separate State action, they will lose dollars—the very reason why Foote sold himself to the North—and the reason, we fear why many South Carolinians oppose separate State action. Ask them the reason why they oppose it, they will tell you, we have grievances enough—but it will ruin us.—The grass will grow in the streets of Charleston," which in plain language, means this—"I now make by my trading, one thousand dollars—if we secede, I shall not be able to make more than five hundred." Some of our Southern Representatives could not make a Federal office, and high emoluments—but had to be content with eight dollars per day—but by selling themselves to the North, they could make an office which would give them a position and sixteen dollars per day. Now, we challenge any man to show us the difference between the two. But X says that the meeting of next Monday in Charleston, "will determine the course of the State." Indeed! and we suppose by that, that the State is tied to the skirts of Charleston, and must volens volens, follow in her train. This is the first intimation we have had of it—and will have to see something of a more material nature, before we believe it to be the case. No! If Charleston supposes that in the Convention to assemble in May next, she will commit the State to submission!—Bah! And if X supposes that his feeler, can convert Senator Butler to "watch and waitism," we hope to have the pleasure of seeing him very much disappointed.

CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price per unit, Item, Price per unit. Includes Bagging, Bale Rope, Bacon, Butter, Brandy, Hops, Cheese, Cotton, Corn, Flour, Fodder, Hides, Iron, Lime, Leather, etc.

CAMDEN DEBATING CLUB.

An Extra Meeting will be held on Wednesday Evening the 9th inst., at Library Hall, when the following Query will be discussed.

Query.—Are the causes which tend to perpetuate stronger, than those which tend to dissolve the union of these States. S. B. LEVY, Secretary.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Elias & Koopman, are earnestly requested to make payment before the 10th inst. After that time the due bills, notes and book accounts will be handed over to my Attorney at Law for collection. Come over to my Attorney at Law for collection. Come over to my store and settle your bills, and save expenses. L. ELIAS, 27 41 Camden, April 2d, 1851.

Attention Beat No. 2.

COMPANY ORDERS No.— YOU are hereby ordered to Parade at your rendezvous on (to-morrow) Saturday, the 5th April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. By order of Capt. W. H. R. WORKMAN. L. A. AUSTIN, O. S. 27 41 April 4th, 1851.

SPRING, 1851.

M. & R. KENNEDY, are just receiving their usual supply of SPRING GOODS, and will be pleased to receive a call from their Friends, and all who may be in want of Handsome Goods, suitable for the Season, either in LADIES OR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. The Stock will be found complete in all its Branches. April 4, 1851 27 41

BY GENERAL DESIRE! MADAME ANNA BISHOP. Has delayed her departure for One Day, AND WILL GIVE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY EVE, APRIL 6. At Kennedy's New Hall. A SECOND and POSITIVELY LAST LYRIC CONCERT! ASSISTED BY SIGNOR NOVELLI, AND MR. BOCHS A.

- The Programme will be Entirely Different, And will comprise many favorite GEMS of POPULAR MUSIC in which NA BISHOP is so celebrated, viz: 1. Favorite Cavatina, - "Bellini." 2. Irish Ballad, - "Last Rose of Summer." 3. Scotch Ballad, (in a Scotch Costume) - "Auld Robin Gray." 4. French Chansonette, (in a modern Parisian costume) "Je suis La Bayader." 5. Last Grand Somnambulism Scene from Bellini's "The Somnambule," (in Dramatic Costume.) 6. The National Hymn, - "Hail Columbia," (in the Classical Costume of the Goddess of Liberty.

SIGNOR NOVELLI WILL ALSO SING SOME CHOICE PIECES. TICKETS \$1 each, Children half price, to be had at the Hotels and doors. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

STRAYED from the subscriber some time last February, a BAY MARE (Indian Pony), dark mane and tail very heavy, with white spots on her right side and flank, about seven years old, and I believe one or two white feet, any further marks is not now remembered. I got her of Mr. James Harrison of Long Town, Fairfield, last January, and she may be trying to make her way back. I will pay a liberal reward to any person who will deliver her to me at my residence, six miles south of Lancaster C. H., S. C., or information given, so I can recover her. ELLI C. BISHOP. April 2d, 1851. 27 41

Assignee's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Assigned Estate of John H. Trudel, will come forward and make payment immediately to the Assignee. And all persons having legal claims against the said Estate, will file the same with the Clerk of the Court, on or before the 5th Monday in March next. JOHN INGRAM, Assignee. Feb. 25 10

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in Post Office, at Camden, S. C., April 1st, 1851.

- Adams, E M Kirkland, Dan I
Albert, W H Kirkland, John P
Albert, Joseph I
Arrants, N B Lynn, John
B B Love, Wm
Beatty, J C 3 Love, Jas. J
Berry, H D 2 M
Baskins, Peter Mellwaine, R
Boykin, J H Mackey, Dr A G
Bochs, N 2 McDowell, Rosetta
Brown, John McDonald, A L
Brown, J P 2 Murphy, Alonzo
Burr, G W Murphy, Jos
Cartledge, J H Maxwell, S G
Cunnigin, Mary McCollum, P & Co
Coles, Tucker McCaskill, Mrs Ann
Collar, Mary S McCoy, Turner, and
Cameron, E Lockhart
Creighton, G W E Mayo, K G
Cotton, Job Mickle, J T
Chestnut, Wm McClanou, Mrs
Conway Peter B Mungo, W
Crompton, Zach McDonald, Jno.
Campbell, Margaret Martishaw, J
Campbell, and J Nelson, Jno
Clarke, Thos. Nesbit, Mr
D O
Dean, Jos. O'Cain, Wm
Dean, Mary E O'Kiffe, J J
Dixon, Thos. Oriens, W
Drane Martha E Pelham, C P
E-F Parker, Mrs E
Fraser, Wm Player, R R
Fraser W L 3 Powers, G W
Fraser, Thos. Furguson, M M
Furd, Mary A Finley, S S
G G
Graham, S N Reid, Wm
Gale, Mr. Reid, J L
Garstide, Hugh Reynolds, Dr M
Gilmer J F Richardson, Mrs M
Green, Henry J Rollins, G W
Grimsley Roundtree, M
H Russell, J
Haine Newton Scott, J R
Hodgins Sml Scott, Miss Maria
Haworth Mr. Scott, Mrs M
Hunter, Louisa Shaw, D J
Hart, D W S. G.
Higgins, Jno H Stuckey, Hardy
Hoppkins, Pleasant 2 Stuckey, Sr. E
Hall, W T Swain, C W
Hairston, Alice T
Honey, Stephen Tidwell, Thos
Henry, Robt. jr. Thomas, Wm
J Jones, Raily & Cato Thompson, W
Jackson, Harriet E 2 W
Joy, Francis Walker & Hopkins
K K Watkins, Amos A
Kennedy, F H 2 Watkins, W B
Kennedy, Julia Wellman, A W
Kennedy, Thos. W Williams, Mrs. Mary
Kelly Leonora O Y
Kimball, W L Young, Allen
King, Henry F Young, R W
Persons calling for Letters from this List, will please say they are advertised. JOHN N. GAMEWELL, P. M. April 4. 27 3tw

Roussel's and Huel's EAU LUSTRAL. FOR promoting the growth and beauty of the Human Hair. Just received at Z. J. DELHAY'S. March 11, 20 41